

From: [jeff.parker](#)
To: [North, Phil](#)
Subject: timeline of history and CABBAP link
Date: Friday, March 22, 2013 11:01:36 AM
Attachments: [TimelineForCitizensBBAP3.12.13vfinal.pdf](#)

Phil,

This timeline might help.

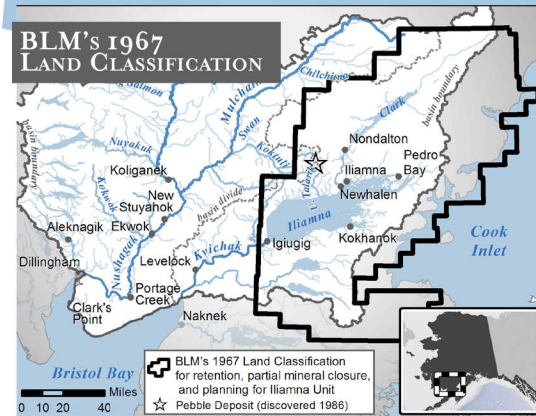
Here is the link to the preliminary draft Citizens' Alternative BBAP:

<http://www.strategies360.com/client/tusbb/CABBAP.pdf>

Jeff

A Long History of Protecting Bristol Bay Fisheries

1967 FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT PUT FISH FIRST



1967 – Federal Bureau of Land Management classifies 6.5 million acres of federal land in the Kvichak/Iliamna Lake drainages for retention and multiple use, and closes nearly all the land to state selections and to new mining claims within a half mile of sockeye salmon lakes over 50 acres. Governor Hickel supports this federal action to conserve the Kvichak drainages and protect salmon and recreation.

1970 – AK Senate passes Sen. Res. 14 opposing Iniskin Bay-Iliamna Lake road route to Bristol Bay (now route to Pebble), because it would cross “prime big game habitat” and “principal spawning streams” of “most important red salmon spawning area in the world,” and historically, such areas “readily accessible to highways have been seriously harmed by such proximity.”

AK Legislature passes, for the first time, legislation to establish a “Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve” of state-owned land beneath navigable waters draining into Bristol Bay, and barring oil, gas, and mineral leasing or permits within the reserve. Governor Miller vetoes because most of the land was federal or beyond the State’s jurisdiction.

1971 – Alaska Senate and House of Representatives unanimously pass resolutions (S.J.R. No. 4 and H.J.R. No. 16), which “urgently requested” the federal government “to manage the Kvichak, Naknek, Egegik, and Alagnak watersheds in a manner designed to give primary recognition to the extremely valuable commercial and sport fishing resources existing there.”

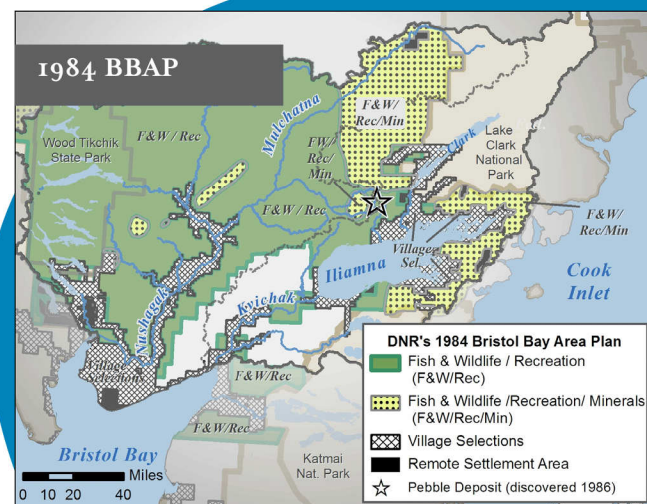
BLM’s resource analysis for its “Iliamna Planning Unit and Classification Area” established in 1967 recommends (1) restricting mining in the Kvichak drainage to protect salmon and trout habitat, and commercial, sport and subsistence fisheries, and (2) managing the land in its natural, wilderness condition.

ANCSA requires Department of the Interior to recommend new federal conservation units in Alaska.

1972 – Federal legislation proposes a Bristol Bay National Wildlife Refuge that includes the Kvichak and Nushagak drainages.

Alaska legislature designates state-owned beds of navigable waters as the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve.

FRAGMENTED LAND OWNERSHIP BUT STILL PUT FISH FIRST



1984 to 2005 – State’s 1984 Bristol Bay Area Plan gives primary recognition to fish and wildlife and public uses of them by co-classifying all twelve million acres of state uplands and beds of freshwaters as habitat with recreation, oil and gas or mineral co-classifications.

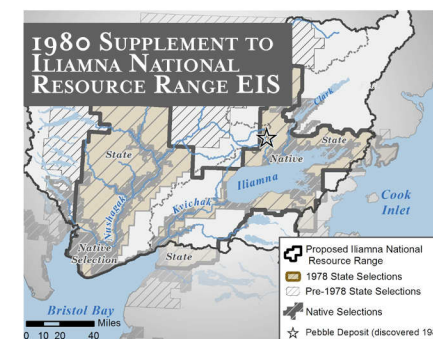
2000 – Alaska Board of Fisheries adopts Sustainable Salmon Management Policy that addresses habitat, establishes a “precautionary approach” by erring on the side of conservation when science is uncertain, and guides the Board’s interaction with other agencies to protect salmon habitat.

1981 – State and federal governments, and local Native interests, begin cooperative land use planning within the Bristol Bay Cooperative Planning Region.

1983 – Bristol Bay Native Association adopts resolution urging the Alaska Legislature to enact legislation to protect all state land within five miles of the Nushagak River (including its major tributaries Nuyakuk, Mulchatna, Kokwok, Koktuli, Swan, King Salmon, and Chichitnok rivers), the Kvichak River, and Iliamna Lake, and manage the land exclusively for subsistence and recreational uses. A second resolution opposes any land disposals in the Bristol Bay region.

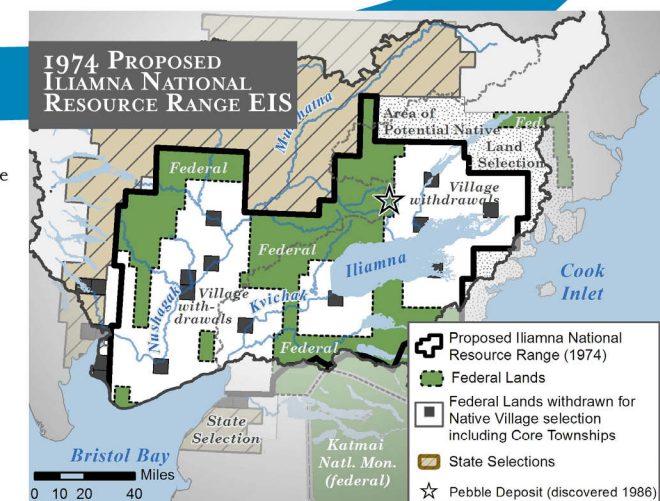
1984 – State withdraws from cooperative plan and adopts 1984 BBAP.

1977 to 1980 – Congress considers and enacts Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. It establishes the Bristol Bay Cooperative Region for cooperative land use planning.



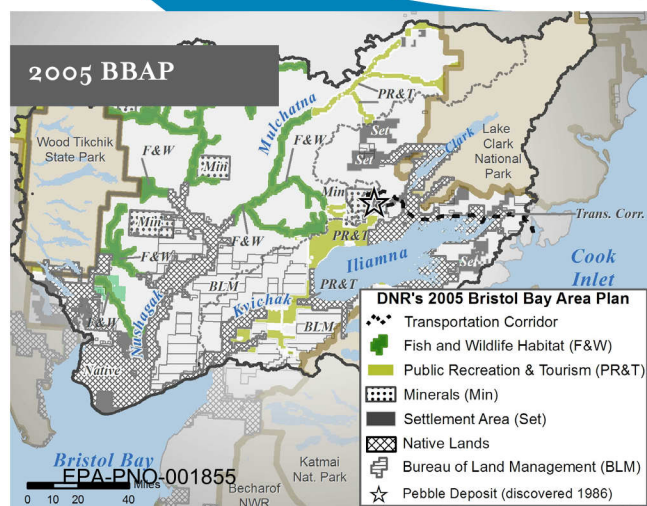
1976 – Congress and Alaska legislature ratify the Cook Inlet Land Exchange by which the State acquires federal land in the Kvichak and Nushagak drainages to protect fish. State then acquires the land where the Pebble claims are now located to protect fish.

1978 – Alaska legislature enacts comprehensive land use planning legislation for state lands, and establishes Wood-Tikchik State Park to protect fish and wildlife.



1973 – Department of the Interior proposes to Congress an Iliamna National Resource Range as a unit of National Wildlife Refuge System.

2005 AK DNR IGNORES PAST PRIORITIES THAT PUT FISH FIRST present



2005 -- DNR adopts 2005 Bristol Bay Area Plan. It uses primarily marine criteria, such as whether land is a walrus haulout, to identify inland upland. Salmon streams qualify as habitat only if navigable, which is irrelevant to salmon. Moose and caribou are omitted from criteria. All this eliminates 93 percent of prior habitat classifications under the 1984 BBAP, including at Pebble. The 2005 BBAP defines recreation for purposes of land classification as excluding sport hunting and fishing. This eliminates 86 percent of prior recreation classifications, including at Pebble.

2009 – Nondalton, Koliganek, New Stuyahok, Ekwok, Curyung, Levelock tribal councils, Alaska Independent Fishermen’s Marketing Assoc. (AIFMA) and Trout Unlimited (TU) sue DNR to overturn the 2005 BBAP.

2012 – State and the Six tribes, AIFMA and TU settle the litigation. State agrees to re-open the BBAP planning process and proposes some changes

2013 – Tribes, AIFMA and TU prepare Citizens’ Alternative Draft Bristol Bay Area Plan.” It restores most habitat classifications in the Kvichak and Nushagak drainages, prohibits metallic sulfide mines like Pebble mine in those drainages, manages land to protect habitat and commercial, subsistence and sport uses of fish and game, and fosters cooperative land use planning.